## Business Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's Pure and Correct minera

# New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1890.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

and no disorder is expected when the American flag is hoisted at noon to-day. — Joseph Vacher, a French tramp, who has killed more than a score of people, was guillotined at Bourgthan a score of people, was guillotined at Bourgon-Brosse, France. — A great battle is reported to have been fought in Sze-Chuen Province, China, in which the imperial forces defeated the rebels. — Leading bankers of
Paris believe that if the United States builds
the Nicaragua Canal not enough money can be
raised in France to complete the Panama route.

The British steamer Duchess of York arrived at Gibraltar with the crew of the American scheme France Arthur rescued from their can schooner Fanny Arthur, rescued from their sinking ship at sea. — The two missing boats of the steamer Glenavon have been found. — In a shooting affray on the steamer St. Paul, at Southampton, several coal-trimmers were shot by a sailor. — A former member of the Gaiety Company was arrested in London for threatening Miss Ellaline Terrise, the actress, — The Austrian Ausgleich has been extended for a year by imperial decree.

DOMESTIC .- Theodore Roosevelt took the DOMESTIC.—Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as Governor, being sworn in by John Palmer, Secretary of State. —— Frank S. Black finished his term as Governor and entertained his staff at dinner at the Fort Orange Club. —— Governor Black appointed Daniel J. Kenefick, District-Attorney of Eric County, Supreme Court Justice, to succeed the late Hamilton Ward. —— Secretary Hay disapproved the exclusive concession granted by the former Government of Hawaii to the Pacific Cable Company. —— The War Department created four more military departments in Cuba, and four more military departments in Cuba, and assigned officers to command them. Puneral services over the body of Senator Mor-rill were held in the Senate Chamber in Washfington. — Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, discussed the problem of cur-rency reform before the Chicago Commercial Club. — Six miners lost their lives by fall-ing from a cage in a shaft to the bottom in the Lake Superior fron region.

a clew in the Adams poisoning case, but no arrest was made. — The close of the Old Year and the welcoming in of the New Year was fittingly celebrated and the celebrations will

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Clearing; much colder. The temperature yes-terday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 20; aver-

# A CENTURY OF BENEFITS.

When people began writing 18 instead of 17 Steam had not moved a bont nor a car; electricity had not begun talking nor melting; steel was known chiefly as good material for swords and razors; no oil wells were giving light to the world; there were fewer people in the Nation than are now in this State, and Pensacola, New-Orleans and St. Louis were foreign territory. The expansion which some good people view with horror had not begun. This city had not expanded as far as The Tribune office, its northern boundary being the lower line of City Hall Park. A little over 5,000,000 people then formed the Nation which now has something to do with the world's affairs.

From 1800 to 1890 has been the longest step the human race has taken on this planet. To the amazing progress which has really created a new world this country has contributed more than its share. Fulton started steamboats on than his enemy in victory. No new term in the Hudson, Morse made wires talk, and Field abolished the difference of a week between the Old World and the New. Titusville started lights all over the world, and more gold than all the world possessed a century ago has come from mines not then but now within the United States. We do not quite feed the world, but in exporting over 420,000,000 bushels wheat and corn in the year just closed we send it more food than it could well get along without. Had not the century brought this new supply of food, and also found in the United States still answerable to the people for an unpuna home for about twenty million people from Europe, there would be less comfort to-day in There is no other land in the world which does not owe something, in one bered Maynard and Maynard's master will have way or another, to this new country, which had scarcely a being and was of no consequence in of the obligation he owes to the political powthe affairs of nations when the century began.

It would fill more than a page of any newspaper to mention the useful inventions which the world owes to Americans of the past centnry. It is enough to say that, in all the wonderful progress of that century, this country has performed its full share, and more. But It has accomplished still more in the emancipation of human thought. Without unkindness of feeling, it may be said that self-government him would be satisfied to use him for the pubin France has not produced such results as to make the people of other countries deeply regret their forms of government. The Dreyfus matter, here at the end of the century, does too late and they are powerless to protect their not show a higher degree of real freedom than may be found in some countries not free from else. The punishment of Justice Daly because monarchical forms. But the century has given in the United States a startling illustration of the prosperity and happiness which can be attained under free institutions. It may be grant- impossible, and the continued reminder of that ed that rare and peculiar opportunities have contributed to that singular success. Separation by a wide ocean from complication with the affairs of older nations has done much. 'A next opportunity for choice between good and beritage of soil and climate and mines such as no other nation has possessed has done more to make this people prosperous. Self-selection of the picked and brightest and most enterprising men from other lands, millions bringing hither energies and ideas worth more than all the gold we have exported, has also helped great-But behind all stands the fact that the selfgoverning Nation of the West has become witha century the richest and most powerful of all nations, yet preserving to every inhabitant.

rich or poor, the same protection of equal laws. It is not too much to say that this spectacle has profoundly influenced the institutions of crowns as a private and personal advantage.
Without the form of popular government, they, are becoming every year more distinctly ser- sort. We have to-day one less of that honor- lines or combinations of any sort to interfere

with extraordinary fidelity to the interests of serves to make the people value more highly submissive servant of the German people is the | which he displayed and regard them as essen Emperor of Germany, though it may be that he does not know, nor do his people, how sub-missive to their will he really is. The monarchs of the Old World have discovered, in view of the influence of American example, that good government only, government for and largely by the people, brings the highest prosperity and the greatest power. Two hundred milfions of serfs can never stand for an hour against seventy millions of free men. Fighting for themselves, their rights and their freedom, men can never be beaten by those who fight for a family or a crown. The energy and enterprise and prosperity which freedom brings count for so much in a nation's life that the example of America has revolutionized the world. So this dying century has brought to mankind many strange and priceless blessings, but none richer or more fruitful than the growth of the great self-governing Nation of the West.

#### GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

Rarely has a Governor of New-York entered upon the discharge of his duties amid conditions more auspicious than those which surround Colonel Roosevelt. He has youth, abounding health, various talents, experience of public life, a large acquaintance with men and affairs, the admiration of the people, the confidence of many who are not his political adherents and a competency which relieves his mind of financial worry. He is singularly fortunate, moreover, in his freedom from obligations which it might be difficult to avoid and costly to fulfil. He owed his nomination not to the political organization which put his name at the head of the Republican ticket, but to a public sentiment which it was virtually impossible to disregard. He was the choice of the machine because the machine possessed unmistakable evidence that he was the choice of the party and a strong favorite outside of party lines. This is nearly equivalent to saying that he owed his nomination to himself, and there is even less reason to qualify the statement that he owed his election to himself. Against obstacles which it is commonly believed would have been insuperable to any other candidate he won a victory that was as creditable to him as it was to the voters who, not without hesitation due to causes for which he was not responsible, gave him a sufficient majority at the polls.

Colonel Roosevelt's election was a certificate of faith that the Governor would redeem the pledges of the candidate. It was the man be hind the promise that gave the promise weight. The value of established character was never more impressively illustrated in a political campaign. And for this reason Colonel Roosevelt has incurred extraordinary obligations to himself and to the people. A far larger majority than that by which he was elected firmly be lieves in his sincerity and his moral courage Those qualities in him have stood many a hard strain hitherto, and thus far there is no evi dence of their impairment. But the particular acts and general course of conduct which have given him the reputation he enjoys have established in the public mind with respect to him a standard that no man occupying a conspicuous and commanding station can easily live up to. He will be constantly subjected to a searching scrutiny and strictly measured by the measure which he nimself has furnished.

But we do not anticipate that Colonel Roc velt will be unfairly and unsympathetically judged. If he makes mistakes the presumption will be that they are not infidelities, and he will be cheerfully permitted to console himself with Mr. Phelps's famous epigram that the man who does not make mistakes seldom makes anything. He is fortunate also in the possession of a tem perament which not only renders hard work and serious cares congenial, but prevents censure from being too depressing. Thus he begins his career in a great office with all the conditions favorable to a prosperous and useful adminisin dating their letters it was a different world. tration. We hope and believe that he will trust which has been reposed in him and causing as high an estimate to be placed upon his sagacity and discretion as that which his fellow-citizens have already placed upon his bravery and rectitude.

# A JUST JUDGE AND HIS PUNISHMENT.

York is a shower of mud at its ermine. Joseph F. Daly retires from the bench as the penalty of having been an upright judge. To-day, after twenty-eight years of service, he is once more in private life, carrying with him the respect and goodwill of all his fellow-citizens whose respect and goodwill are worth the while of any honest man. He is more fortunate in defeat the Supreme Court could be as precious as the repute of having defled Croker in his attack on the independence of the judiciary. The success of last fall's effort to retain good judges in service would have rewarded Justice Daly for his independence and rebuked those who sought to punish him, but the triumph of the brazen claim that a boss has a right to demand from judges obedience in their official action does something more than inflict a rebuke and close an account. It leaves Croker ished outrage on their administration of justice. It leaves one more unbalanced item in the account which the same voters who rememto settle with him who dares remind a judge ers that "made him."

The end of Justice Daly's service will be regretted. The meaning of it should not be lost. The impossibility of overcoming Croker in this particular case and preventing the accomplishment of his scheme to control the courts should impress the voters with the danger of giving themselves into his power. Perhaps they thought he only wanted to own the Mayor, and owning lic interest. They find that he wants to own the courts and use them for his private interest. But they only make that discovery when it is courts after they have surrendered everything he refused to make his court the instrument of Croker's real estate schemes or of his patronage ought to make further toleration of Crokerism outrage which will be furnished by the inability of the people last fall to prevent it is likely to be a stimulant to memory when the

had government is presented. Justice Daly will be long regarded in this city as a type of what a judge should be. Some people thought he sometimes stood so straight might have been more concillatory to politicians without in any way detracting from the impartiality of his decisions. But in this day, when we see judges not merely conciliatory to progress of to-day. Great advances have been politicians, but themselves engaging in politics, made in recent years. But the process of conmaking political speeches, and managing politi- ferring advantages and benefits upon passencal conventions from the judicial chamber, it is a good thing to see a judge who does carry uprightness to such an extreme as to be punished by the politicians. Such judges do no more than keep the balance against their col- lines will surely be built before many years leagues of the conciliatory and wirepulling have passed. Any attempt on the part of trunk

vants rather than rulers of their people. Queen able company on our bench than we had yes-Victoria is loved because she has served long terday, but if the departure of Justice Daly her subjects. The hardest worked and most the qualities of impartiality and independence tials of judicial character, even his punishment will not have been in vain.

#### OUR FLAG IN CUBA.

"The flag comes down! Up with the flag!" That is the order of the day in Cuba. At noon the Spanish flag comes down. Once it proudly claimed the right to wave in token of sovereignty over the whole Western Hemisphere. At noon to-day it will disappear as an emblem of sovereignty from the last rood of land in the whole hemisphere. At the same moment it will be replaced for the time in its last holding by the Stars and Stripes, the flag of a Nation whose very existence was undreamed of when Spain's claim to the whole New World was made. Historically, it is an event of surpassing interest. Practically, in its immediate bearing upon the welfare of the race, it is of vast moment. For its consummation the day is well chosen. It is the Christian Sabbath, which was "made for man." It is the first day of the new year, sacred to good wishes for the future and to the making of good resolves. There can be few works for man more beneficent than the replacing of tyranny with freedom, few wishes for a people better than that they may rise fully into the stature of liberty, few resolutions better than that we will by every effort within our power prove our selves worthy of the great trust to-day assumed.

For the raising of our flag at Havana to-day is the sign and acknowledgment that we have

Happy are all free peoples, too strong to be dis-

possessed,
But blessed are those among nations who dare
to be strong for the rest. There has not been a day since Yorktown when that happiness was not ours; not a day when this Nation has not been free and so strong that no other ventured seriously to think of trying to dispossess it. Nor is there the shadow of a fear to-day of any attempt at such dispossession. Our freedom, our sovereignty, our whole future destiny, are, humanly speaking, in our own hands and in them alone. But now the time has come, as it comes to every great nation, for us to decide whether or not we shall dare to be strong for the rest or for some others, and thus gain the blessing higher than mere selfish happiness. Against such consideration the ready neer arises. It will not be well to heed it. A correspondent, not sneering but remonstrant, writes: "When the American people come to understand that neither Cuba nor the Philip pines can be of any real use to us they will let go of the incumbrances with no hesitation, Not so. There is a higher law than use. There is such a thing as national duty, as much as individual duty. A nation as well as a man may be its brother's keeper. And if it comes to ask ing "What is the use?" there can be no more bitter and scathing demand than in asking what is the use and what is the profit of all our freedom and strength and high civilization if fellow-States lying at our doors are to suffer all the woes of slavery and weakness and barbarism and we are not to speak a word or put forth a hand to help them.

Our dag in Cuba to-day means that this Nation dares to be strong for another. It has been thus strong before. It did more for others than for itself when it did what all the Powers of Europe could not or dared not do, when it smoked out the pirate wasp-nests on the Barbary Coast. It did a deed for the whole race when it opened Japan to civilized intercourse. It was strong for others when it spread the shield of the Monroe Doctrine over the young republics of the South. It was strong not for its own selfish use when it drove pinchbeck Bonapartism out of Mexico, and when it required justice and reason to prevail above mere force on the Venezuelan frontier. In all these things there was no self-seeking for a single rood of ground. And the same is now true in Cuba. The solemn pledge made in the act of intervention still holds good. The Nation raises its flag above the ancient Spanish capital not as but as trustee. And there is no cant nor mere pretence in saying that a time of even greater satisfaction than to-day will be when that flag can with safety and judgment be taken down, its mission done, and be replaced by the flag of a native people that is not only free, but is in its freedom and independence too strong to be dispossessed. Until that time this Nation must be strong for Cuba, and the flag that to-day is raised above the palace and fortresses of Havana is ample guarantee of the sufficiency of its strength.

# TRAVEL BY ELECTRIC LINES.

It is probable that few persons who have no given diligent attention to the subject realize how extensively the building of electric lines has been developed in this country within a few years. In some of the Southern cities mulepower seems to be still in favor for street traffie, and the cars which move by fits and starts in drowsy thoroughfares are still lagging far in the rear of "up-to-date" inventions. But in New-England, in the Middle States and among Western cities and towns marvellous enterprise has been exhibited in establishing electric systems, not only in the suburbs of great cities, but even between mere villages, and extending over areas which are not thickly settled. Electricity is making its way swiftly, not only along the lines of least resistance, but also along lines of relatively stubborn resistance. Cables which have been working for a considerable time are no longer considered satisfactory, and the wonderful and mysterious agency of elec- parentage. tricity is taking the place of the cable and to no small extent is supplanting steam. Without faring too far afield it may be suggested that any one who goes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, through this State, through New-Jersey and numerous other States will find that opposition to new electric lines is steadily diminishing, and that the electric network in the United States is rapidly expanding.

Some of the powerful railroad systems have been fighting against charters for new electric roads. This hostility is not always sagacious and discreet. The voters in the North, in the East and in the West are in no mood to approve enmity on the part of huge corporations to the increase of transportation facilities. It is certain that in time no corporation can withstand a thoroughly aroused public sentiment. Our citizens will expect Legislatures to grant privileger and franchises which can reasonably be expected to promote public convenience. In the early seventies the railroad service all over the United States was slow, poor and nerve-racking in comparison with the service of to day. Amer icans were justly wrathful over the uncouth transportation arrangements of that era. Farsighted men did not fall to see that it was neces sary, in order to conciliate the voters and to in sure the stability of their companies, to introduce improvements which were of genuine value. Look back to the manner in which most American raffronds were handled in 1871, and compare the condition of things then with the gers is by no means ended. Wherever electric lines can be constructed without loss, and with the prospect of doing better work for the people than the steam railroads have been doing, those

gard to electric roads or with respect to any other step forward concerning transportation and traffic will soon prove unwise and ineffective. Our Legislatures will be required to bow to the will of the people, and, impressive as the changes within the last thirty years have been, the changes in the next thirty years are sure to be widespread and far-reaching.

#### RELIGION IN THE LAST YEAR.

A review of the religious world during the year just ended would not be complete without taking some note of the religious impulse that is coming more and more to manifest itnot easy to estimate the strength and value of this impulse, for in the nature of the case it must be more or less intangible, and therefore does not readily lend itself to classification. The secularist is not inclined to take account of it, for in his view religion has no necessary relation to ethics and conduct. Nor is the orthodox churchman more willing to recognize it, since he is bound to maintain that religion can be effective only when enshrined in the organization. Nevertheless, modern civilization to-day is to a large degree swayed by ideas which it learned from Christianity. And it is those ideas that are giving it its strength and impetus. It is Christianity quite as much as civilization that is striving to replace Mahometanism on the shores of the Mediterraneau, Africa, China and Japan, where civilization and barbarism are locked in a death struggle. Even the secular affairs of the world's great nations bear witness to the same thing, for the principles of justice and brotherhood that are finding voice in the new sociology are

essentially Christian. As regards the activity of the churches, there is much to record in the last year. For the first time in their history the Congregationalists held their Triennial Council on the Pacific Coast. They took steps to further the federation of their benevolent societies, have sent a deputation to China to study their missionary work there, and have strengthened several of their schools and colleges. The theological storm in the Fresbyterian Church appears the time to have subsided, and the General Assembly of last May was unusually peaceful. The Church, however, is in a state of unrest, which will continue until some modus vivendi is found for the conservatives and liberals. The Episcopal Church held its Triennial General Convention in Washington, its sessions were not fruitful in much legislation, but, on the whole, marked an advance in the growth and prosperity of the Church. The missionary work of this Church is not well supported, but in the larger cities especially it shows many signs of vigor and vitality. The bitter controversy over ritualism that has been raging in the English Church seems hardly to have waked an echo in this country.

The year has been one of quiet and steady growth for the Baptist , especially in the larger cities. The various conventions of the denomination roused much interest, and the statistics of its societies show no diminution in the zeal of its members. The Methodists have started out to raise \$20,000,000 in this country and \$5,000,000 in Great Britain, as a twentieth-century thank offering, and there is little doubt that they will accomplish their purpose. While Methodism has outgrown the pioneer stage of its life, when the rude eloquence and fervor of its circuit riders counted for so much, it is showing great wisdom in adjusting itself to modern needs and conditions, and it continues to stand in the forefront as one of the great Protestant denominations of the world. The war with Spain has revealed some of the deficiencies of the Roman Catholic Church in Spanish dependencies, but its members say that to the Church, and American Catholicism, which is strong and active, will undoubtedly set itself to the task of injecting some of its own life into the Church in Cuba, Porto Rico

and the Philippines. While all the denominations have been with the modern spirit of speculative inquiry, there is little evidence of any radical revolution of thought. While the liberals and conservatives are seeing a tremendous crisis in every new question that comes up, the plain people in all the churches are conscious of no crisis. Here and there they are modifying old views and opinions, but so gradually that even they themselves are not aware of it. This silent readjustment of religious thought is no less wholesome than necessary. Christianity has always been obliged to reformulate itself from time to time, and it has always done so by this method. The decisions of the great councils of Christendom, after all, derive their only importance from the fact that they formally recorded the thought of the rank and file of Christian people. So it will continue to be, and in this way the burning questions that now disturb Christians will find a solution which will give a partisan victory to neither party in the controversy.

The new year sees a new world-Power among the nations, and a new county in the Empire

If Mr. Maurice Thompson does not look out he will be getting as deep into Canadian hot water as the author of "Our Lady of the Snows." When he sings "She bore one cub, one only," he is likely to wake several other cubs not yet grown up to ask if he means to cast aspersions on their

Because a balloon has crossed the British Channel one of the prominent Parts newspapers sets forth the theory that England can be thus invaded by France and her fleet rendered of no defensive avail. The suggestion will hardly tend to draw closer the bonds of amity between the two countries, strained a little over the Fashoda incident and pretty nearly always under some degree of tension. But probably nothing serious will come of it, at least till France's balloon fleet is considerably enlarged.

The old year could not have gone out with much worse grace than it did in yesterday's

let off by a correctional court in Berlin for insulting the Emperor and calling him a sheepshead or a blockhead, or both, ought to choose the country to which he prefers to belong and stay in it. As a visitor he is embarrassing to the country he visits, and equally so to that of which he claims the protection. The Berlin tribunal dismissed his case on the ground that when his offence was committed he was in no ondition to realize what he was doing. He may construe this as a vindication, but it is really a gratuitous coat of whitewash. lations between the countries being rather delieate just now, it was considered good policy not to push the case against him too severely Else he might have learned that even yet there's such divinity doth hedge a king as to make it extremely dangerous to call him a sheepshead in his own capital.

The Filipino statesmen have already begun viewing with alarm." They have apparently not vet reached the stage of "pointing with pride." but when they do it will be time for the United

with the earnest wishes of communities in re- science of self-government will have reached its perfect flower

> The only weight which ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, brings to any cause is his name and avoirdupois registration, and, though he now ranks himself in opposition to Bryanism and in favor of expansion, not much notice is taken of his new alignment, either at home or elsewhere. He will be remembered as the Governor who official obligations to lie in that direction. Since then he has not said or done anything notable or memorable, and his abandonment of one cause and alliance with another are of no consequence to either side or to the public in gen-

#### PERSONAL.

Some one the other day asked Senator Simon, of Oregon, what he thought of the business opportunities of Alaska. "Catpet-beating is the best business," he replied. "You can just beat the carpets and keep the dust."

Among the candidates for the chair in the fine by the death of Jules Lenepveu are Joseph Blanc, Cazin, Comerre, Carmon, Dagnan Bouvere çols Flamang, Humbert, Léon Lhermitte, Maignan and Roybet. At the session where these names were presented, a short time ago. Sir Edward Poynter was elected corresponding member, succeeding Sir Edward Burne-Jones. In the section of music Max Bruch was elected to replace M.

An Italian journal says that the German E ill, during the winter, take a short holiday in Rome, where he will give a grand costume ball at the German Embassy. This would add one more costume to those in the Kaiser's collection, for the dresses are to be those of the Roman Empire. The Embassy is being restored, and the paintings in the principal room will cost, it is said, not less than 18,000.

The monument erested over the grave of Sir Humphry Davy is in a dilapidated condition, and the Royal Society is raising a fund for its renova-tion. The original monument stands in the public cemetery of Geneva, where Davy was buried in 1829.

Fräulein Wedekind, of the Royal Opera House Dresden, recently declined to renew her ment at Dresden unless her flancé received a Government appointment. Even kings have to bow to the aristocracy of art, so that His Majesty of Saxony gracious y acceded to Franken Wedekind's request, and appointed her young man an assessor

"The death of Francis M. Brooke," says "Th Philadelphia Press," "deprives Philadelphia of one of its most energetic and public-spirited citizens ings, but latterly he gave much of his time and interest to the old Revolutionary camp ground of Valley Forge. The State Park, which has been created out of the battleground, is mainly due to his exertions. It is still an incomplete project, but Mr. Brooke carried it on so far that it will remain as a permanent monument to his patriotic and public-spirited endeavors."

Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard, has sailed for England to fill his engagement to deliver the Gifford lectures on the "Philosophy of Religion" at the University of Aberdeen. These lectures are ten in number. Each lecturer invited to give the lectures is engaged for two years. Many men noted in philosophy and religion have been invited to deliver them, but Professor Royce is the first American to receive the honor.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When a Grand Army post of Brooklyn named after General Grant warmly commends the President's utterance concerning the Confederate dead, and when a Confederate camp condemns the at tempt to give pensions to Confederate veterans, it may be safely said that the North and the

"It looks kinder queer, Malindy," said the new millionaire to his wife after the guests had departed, that the Count wouldn't take his cont off at diner like the rest of u., don't it?" "Maybe he didn't have no shirt," suggested the ady. "I've seen fellers fixed up that away in the hows,"—(Indianapolis Journal.

"I regret to say," remarks a writer in on Transcript." "that on the Providence Railroad Wrentham has lately become 'Wren-tham' (a as in Sam) in the mouths of several brakemen. First we had Wal-tham, similarly twanged in the second syllable, and I fear that ultimately we have to submit these deficiencies are due to Spain rather than quite ignorant of their history. Not merely because and because the word "ham" has its meaning. Wattham should be Waltum and Wrentham Wrentum, A return to the Colonial pronunciation to this exat would, of course, he too much to ask; but still for a little space, O arbiters of the railway, spare us that sharp a in the 'tham!' '

Her Opinion.—"'Mandy," said Farmer Corntossel, who had been reading the back pages of a magazine, "ef a cannon ball goin' at the rate of sixty miles an hour was shot from the back of a train goin' sixty miles an hour, where would the cannon hall light?"

ball light?"
"I dunno exectly where 'twould light," she answered, 'but I kin prophesy that it 'ud do a lot o' damage. It couldn't hit nowhere's without hurtin' a lot o' people that was standin' around without anythin' hetter to do than speckle-ate on jes' sech doin's."—(Washington Star.

A German woman arriving for the first time in England, drove to a first-class London hotel, asked for a room, and was shown into a very small, scantily furnished one. She said, in a determined manner, and in very broken English, "I will not have this room."

"No, ma'am," said the porter, and brought in the first hox.

" she repeated, emphatically, "I will not "Man! have this room!" "No, ma'am," said the porter, and brought in the

She thought her faulty grammatical construction

was the reason of the porter's continued obstinacy, and repeated, with a stern distinctness; Man, I will have this room not have!"

"No ma'am," said the porter, and brought in the third box, whereupon she left the room indignantly, but the porter drew her hurriedly back across the threshold, pulled a repe, and to her intense aston-

Askins—Let me see! Somewhere I read of a book entitled "A Young Girl's Heart." Do you know anything of it? Grimshaw—Yes; it came out right after "A Young Man's Pocketbook."—(Puck.

He was an old man, says "The Baltimore News, and he had an honest face, but it was evident to all the passengers in the streetcar that his persistent stare at the pretty woman epposite embarrassed and annoyed her. Several hints were thrown out, but he did not take them, and the man beside him

'Did you ever see a woman before?"

"Well, they don't like to be stared at as you are doing. Can't you see how uncomfortable you have

"Have I? By George, I didn't mean to! Say, ma'am, you must excuse me. I didn't mean no disrespect nor nuthin,' but you are a gaul-durned good-lookin' woman, and I was gazin' at you same is I would look at a cow!"

Not His Fault.—Father—Why, where I was your age I didn't have as much money in a month as you spend in a day.

Son—Well, pa. don't scold me about it. Why don't you go for grandfather?—(Chicago News.

The Budget Commission of France has increased the appropriation for the National Labrary from 100,000 to 800,000 francs for the enlargement of the building, which has already been begun on a very old one being given up to the manuscript collection. Increased accommodation will be provided for the offection of medals. There will also be a new newspaper hall.

Travel is safe, than ever since the loss of the Portland and the supposed loss of the Pentagoet, steamers being kep from sailing under circumstances which before those tragic events would have been considered reasonably safe. These preciutions, it seems, extend even to the railroads. Thursday night the Boston and Maine managers ordered the train that left Boston at 7.45 o'clock for Bangor to run slow on account of the dense fog.—(Kennebec (Me.) Journa.

A woman has brought sult in the Municipal Court of Boston to recover \$300 damages from a baking company, because while passing along the she "was struck by an egg, dropped or thrown from the building of the defendant, and had her garments destroyed." She further alleges that he "egg was set in motion by the negligence of the defendant's servants engaged in the discharge of

Society — What do these here Anarchists want?" asked Mr. Oilrox. "To do away with the rich?" More than that, said his guest. "They would do away with society." I don't know," said Mr. Oilrox, after a cautious was a said Mr. Oilrox, after a cautious was a said Mr. Oilrox, after a cautious said Mr. Oilrox, after "What do these here Anarchists want?"

### INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Leslie Terrell, of No. 18 East Fiftieth-st., to Wilfred Buckley, a son of Henry Buckley, of Birmingham, England, which was celebrated in the Protestant Episcopal Church of All Souls, Madison-ave, and Sixty-sixth-st. Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the rector of the lowed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Terrell. The bride wore a gown of white satin, with garniture of point lace, and a veil, also of some diamond ornament, and she wore, besides, a riviere of diamonds, a present from her father. The maid of honor was Miss Ruth Moore, whose gown was of white lace, and who wore a lace veil gown was of white lace, and who were a lace veil caught up with a diamond aigrette, ornaments of the same being used to hold the tails veils worn by the bridesmaids. The latter, who were gowns of white crepe de chine, were Miss Faith Moore, Miss Jane Seney Plummer, Miss Margaret Winsor, of Boston; Miss Eleanor Thomas, Miss Maude Sinclair and Miss May Low. The best man was P. Winthrop White, of Boston. The ushers were Waiter Alexander, John C. Runkle, Edward R. Warren, McLane Van Ingen, Joseph H. Sutton and Prescott Slade.

The marriage of Miss Gussie Ayer Thom, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Thom, No. 8 East Fifty-sixth-st., to Henry Douglas Parmelee took place at 4 o'clock yesterday aftertral Park West and Seventy-sixth-st. The pastor. eremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The bride, who white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and chif-fon. Her veil of tuile was edged with lace, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Mary Edith Park was the maid of honor. Her costume was of pink net over pink silk. The bridesmalds, in gowns of white net, veiled over pink taffeta, were Miss Nettle Conner and the bridesmon's niece, Miss Julie Parmelee, Augustus S. Peabody, of Chicago, was Mr. Parmelee's best man. The ushers were George A. Phelps, George Knight, Budd Wade and George Gurnee, of this city, and Henry F. Parmenee, of New Haven, a nephew of the bridegroom. The men were classmates of the bridegroom at Yale. white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and chif-

eason has been unusually gay. Fortunately, the cold snap which developed in the early part of the week put the surrounding country in its best form, and outdoor sports have prevailed. The skating sleighing for several weeks. Last night the club-house presented a lively scene. The inclosed plazzas had been hung with ropes of laurel and ever green, and the supporting posts covered with spruce trees, and from the roof hung many Chinese lanterns with electric lamps inside. The large fireplace opposite the main entrance to the clubhouse was filled with logs, for the temperature at Tuxeno last night was several degrees lower than in the city. Numerous dinner parties were given at the city, Numerous dinner all the cottage people came in for the performance of Clssy Loftus, which preceded the annual dance in the ballroom. Just before midnight a large bowl of eggnog was brought fore midnight a large bowl of eggnon was brought into the ballroom, and at the stroke of 12 o'clock every one was ready to drink his neighbor's health in a cup of the famous Tuxedo brew. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, ir., Mr. and Mrs. Pietre Lorillard Ronalds, Edward N. Tailer, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Pietre Lorillard, jr., and Miss Post.

gave a reception, which was practically a house No. 311 Riverside Drive. The decorations were dis tinetly of the holiday character, and after the guests began to arrive in great numbers there was Larendon, who was assisted in receiving by her daughter, were a gown of gray brocade. Miss son, Miss O'Brien, Miss Mountain, Miss Hill, Miss Paulson, Miss Martin, Miss Edna Storm, Miss Brown and Miss Smedley. The ushers were Andrew jr., Elon Hobbs, Edwin Fisher, Theodore Wilson, Duane. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Orvis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Orvis, Dr. and Mrs. Gallauiet, the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Chamberlaine, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Frayer, Miss Cruger Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Deirrich, Dr. and Mrs. Tyson, Mrs. N. S. W. Vanderhoof, Mr. and Mrs. Klüben Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert St. John Webb, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Ciliespie, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Palvier, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cowles Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Eldlitz, Mrs. A. A. Cowles Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Clark Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Haisted, Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth Mrs. J. T. Lock.

A reception and dance were given last even Mr. and Mrs. M. Schwarz at their home, No. 204 West One-hundred-and-thirty-first-st., in honor of their débutante daughter, Miss Daisy Schwarz, A short play was acted by amateurs, and there were music and recitations. Among those present were Mrs. Lansberg, Frank Mollenhaur, Mr. and Mrs. Krakaner, H. Sondheim, B. Silverthal, Mr. and Mrs. Hecht, L. Altmayer, W. Winters, Joseph Dub-lon, Dr. and Mrs. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Swart, Mr. and Mrs. M. Plechner and Herbert Moscs.

Mrs. Henry Brewer and Miss Brewer, of No. 108 West Fifty-seventh-st., will be at home informally on Friday afternoons, until April 1.

A pleasant dance was given at Sherry's on Wednesday evening last by Mrs. J. F. Henes, in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Gussie Henes. Informal dancing and an elaborate supper were enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Burghard, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Klenke, Miss Madeline Ehret, Miss Elsie Ehret, the Misses Ruppert, the Misses Gillig, Miss Chatillon, Miss Stadler, Miss Schnatz, John B, Hasslocher and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stangen, of Berlin.

On Friday evening last Mrs. James S. Barcus gave a musical at her home, No. 687 West End-ave. The principal soloist was Miss Bertha Cushing, contralto, of New-York, formerly of Boston, who sang several simple ballads by Buck, Nevin and orris, and several compositions of a heavier style by Mrs. Beach, Holmes and Saint-Stiens. Miss Cushing has just returned from Paris, where she studied under Mme, Rence Richard, and was also a pupil of Augusta Holmes. Miss Cushing has bea pupil of Augusta Holmes. Miss Cushing has been recently engaged to sing in the choir of the Church of the Messinh. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Peale, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Boves, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jouis Ullmann, Mr. and Mrs. Monte Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Lehmaier, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hill, Mr. and Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burns, Frank A. Munsey, Miss Davis, Miss De Pinna, Miss Mannes, Dr. Harlow Brookes, Dr. Adams, Maxwell S. Mannes and Mr. De Pinna.

FINE GIFT TO GROTON SCHOOL.

Groton, Mass., Dec. 31.-Professor Gardener, one of the instructors at Groton School, has presented to the school \$75,000, to be used for building the new

## PRIZE-WINNERS AT YALE.

New-Haven, Dec. 31.-The faculty of the Val-Divinity School to-day announced the the William H. Fogg scholarship. The following are the prize Hebraists of the junior class in this competition: Walter C. Blakeslee, of Milwankee Holt, of Longmont, Col.: Jay Thomas Stocking, of Lisbon Centre, N. Y.: George Lomwake, of Green-castle, Penn.; F. Q. Blanchard, of West Nawten, Massa: Joseph Welss, of Deprere, Wis.; Clement C., Clarke, of New-Haven, W. McMullen Swain, of Albany, and C. McLean Warren, of Collinsville, Conn. Wilfred C. Keeler, of Des Moines, lowa; Arthur E.

# AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Mme. Lilli Lehman will give a song recital at Carnegle Music Hall, on Tuesday, January le

George W. Lederer, of the Casino, announces that he has engaged Miss Cissie Loftus to give imitations in the Garden scene of "A Dangerous Maid." beginning at the matines to-morrow. Alfred Aarons, the manager of Koster & Bial's, expresses his intention of preventing Miss Lottus's appearance at any other house than his.

Major Pond announces the appearance at Chick-

ering Hall for the last three evenings of this week and Saturday afternoon of W. F. Frame, the Scot-tion entertainer, with the assistance of his com-pany of Scottlish singers, denocra and pipers.